the Third Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs and Expenditure).

(iii) Eighteenth Report on action taken by Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fourth Report (12th Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (1998-99) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

(iv) Ninteenth Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation.

(v) Twentieth Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs & Expenditure).

(vi) Twenty-first Report on Demands for Grants (1999-2000) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

REG. ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संतोष कुमार गंगवार): मान्यवर, देश की वर्तमान राजनैतिक परिस्थिति से सदन अवगत है। लोक सभा में माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के समक्ष सभी दलों के नेताओं ने मिलकर यह निर्णय लिया है कि 21 तारीख को रेल व सामान्य बजट से संबंधित सभी प्रक्रिया बिना बहस के पूर्ण कर ली जाएगी। इसलिए मैं आपकी अनुमति से माननीय सदन से आग्रह करता हूं कि उपरोक्त निर्णय को ध्यान में रखते हुए 22 अप्रैल, 1999 प्रातः 11.00 बजे तक सदन की कार्यवाही स्थगित रखी जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it all right?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11.00 A.M. on Thursday, the 22nd April, 1999.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Implementation of FDI projects

*381. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the problems enumerated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) in implementation of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) projects; and

(b) what action the Ministry are taking to overcome the problems?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI SIKANDER BAKHT): (a) and (b) The report of NCAER on "Foreign Direct Investment in India" identifies factors impeding speedy implementation of projects involving FDI in the sectors of power, telecommunications, roads and ports.

Factors such as fuel linkage and security of payment in respect of power projects, delays in grant of license, delays in testing & frequency clearance in respect of telecommunications projects; willingness and ability of users to pay toll, unpredictability of road traffic growth forecasts, delays in land acquisition and lack of private funding in respect of road projects; and problem of finding suitable Indian partner, lack reliable traffic estimates, uncertainties toll collection and lack of clarity Concession Agreement in respect of projects have been identified as the m[illegible] impediments.

The various measures taken by the Government to promote and facilitate foreign investment in infrastructure development, *inter alia*, include:—

— Liberal foreign direct investment policy under which foreign equity up to 100% is permissible in the sectors of power, roads & highways and ports & harbours.

— Liberal External Commercial Borrowing norms for infrastructure.

— Attractive fiscal regime including tax exemption, tax holidays and customs rebate.

— Announcement of a policy for private sector participation in road sector with a maximum concession period of 30 years for road projects.

— Revision of toll by linking it to Consumer Price Index.

— Setting up Independent Regulatory Authorities such as Central Electricity Regulatory Authority, Port Tariff Authority and Telecom Regulatory Authority (LNG Regulatory Authority and Petroleum Downstream Regulatory Authority are underway).

— Licence period for cellular services extended to 15 years (from 10 years).

— Internet Services Provider policy announced.

— New Telecom Policy 1999 announced, which, *inter alia,* includes a system of one time entry fee and revenue sharing arrangement.

— Foreign Institutional Investors are permitted in unlisted infrastructure companies.

— Provident Funds permitted to invest in infrastructure projects.

— A proposal to set up Foreign Investment Implementation Authority (FIIA) to facilitate speedy implementation of FDI projects is under consideration.

Cases of Anti-Dumping Duty

*382. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of anti-dumping duty has been filed by Indian Industries so far;

(b) how many of these have already been decided; and

(c) the figures with and without anti-dumping duty, of cases of imposition of anti-dumping duty, industry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE): (a) From 1992 onwards 67 cases have been filed for Anti-dumping investigations in the Ministry of Commerce.

(b) Recommendations have been finalised by the Designated Authority for Anti-dumping duty in 31 cases and provisional orders for levy of Anti Dumping Duty have been given in 4 cases. 15 cases have been closed.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Product wise cases:—

Statement

S.No.	Product	Anti-dumping duty recommended by Designated Authority (Range)	Date of Imposition of Anti-dumping duty by M/O Finance
A	**Industrial Goods**		
1.	Hot Rolled Coils	Rs. 14300/MT-Rs.22000/MT	27.11.98
2.	Hard Ferrite Ring Magnets	Rs. 21/Kg (prov)	*
B.	**Chemicals, Petrochemicals and Pharmaceuticals**		
1.	Bisphenol-A (1992)	Rs. 74777/MT	11.03.94
2.	Bisphenol-A (1994)	Rs. 12582/MT-Rs. 13997/MT	26.12.95
3.	Bisphenol-A (1995)	Rs. 10000/MT	29.04.97